The Political Horoscope Forecasting Republican Disasters.

STATE AND CITY POLITICS.

Opening Tableau-The Conquering Conkling and the Jubilant Murphy-Promise and Fulfilment-Job's Comforters-The Political Conundrum--High Contracting Parties in Council-Articles One and Two, with a Dialogue-The Democratic Campaign.

Time at length sets all things even This is the one special thing to be regarded in all ventures, but more especially in these trying and changing times, by those who cast their fortunes on the troubled pool of politics. THE OPENING TABLEAU.

What was more promising than the Grant-Murphy-Conkling combination for this State only a few weeks ago? The victory achieved at Washington was certainly overwhelming. Fenton and all his hosts, in the political parlance of the day, were wiped out as clean as so many figures on a slate disap-pearing on the application of a damp sponge. Then, too, how sure lay the future. Conkling placed at the head of the organization of the Empire State, Murphy in command at the Custom House ready to buy up and secure with the federal paironage the rebellious Fentonites, sur-rounded by labelled and ticketed invoices of democrats ready to be delivered by that new and promising political firm, Morrissey, O'Brien & Co. In fact, re the battle began it would seem as if victory had been organized-everything was lovely and the rejotcings and seaside festivais, where all the conuerors received "ovations" and held high carnival, preparing for the master strokes of policy that were made at the Saratoga Convention. General Grant felt that he had achieved on a new field a greater victory than even that which had ended nder the historic apple tree at Appomattox. As he rode along the beach and smoked he must have felt here was a sort of universality about his genius, which, like the great Alexander, left him regretting that there were no more worlds to Collector Murphy also awoke to a sense of new-found greatness, and as he looked in the glass and beheld his statesmanlike features there mirrored ne could not help asking himself, "Am I the same Tom Murphy that played fourteenth fiddle. such broken-winded performers as Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward?" And he could not have but a melancholy regret when, considering the nmense capacity he had developed, he remembered that fifty unilluminated years had rolled over his head before he had discerned for himself his great ability for political leadership. It was noticed just about this time that the portly Thomas' garments began to fit him more loosely than before, and that, man like, he wrapped them around him like a togs, and that while he received his ovations with the old time blandness there was a conscious air of dignity which began to impress all beholders, and his right to maintain which no one could deny. Conkling always was a pero even to his valet, who, contrary to the rule, recognized his greatness. Roscoe always marched with a tread which indicated that a brass band was within hearing, although invisible to others, playing with desperate energy, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." When he retired to his pent-up Ution he verily imagined that it contracted is powers. What were the mere handful of men at contry waysides to the claims that he had on an admiring world! He dwarfed under the influence of air, and found happiness alone in the Murphy, thousands of office-sectors and political within the magic circle of the new provisiona republican government which had accomplished signal a revolution partook of this great and newly acquired prosperity. Frank Howe revelled to new, gorgeous waistcoats, ruffled shirts, between folds of which his statesmanlike hand was ever planted with statesmanlike dignity, and his mbrosial curis assumed a more hyperion glow and the advice of a famous tonsorial professor into the give advice listened like an oracle whose words were crees. Even Little Bliss, 'the white-headed boy of zing," took to wearing high-heeled boots, dressed en regie, and, bustling his hair

of political exotics—Murphy, of Ballymurphy, parish of Ballymurpho.

DOWN TO THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

So stood the picture down to the time of the Saratoga Convention. But how to accomplish the results designed at Long Branch over their turtle feasts—cashpash and callipse—and the rich old wines of Sunny France, before "Our Fritz" desolated the ancient champagner. These plans were simply to vindicate the victory at Washington on the field of Saratoga. First, the organization of the republican party was to be securely grasped in the interests of the new regime. Fenion was to be buried out of Sight, deejer than ever plummet sounded, and his place as absolutely lost to history as is the unknown tomb of Marnion. Greeler—alas, poor Yorlek!—was to be held up to the derision and ridicule that always attends fallen greatness. Somewhat like Pratt, the great American traveller, he was to be inteed, deinted and made to parade himself as the chosen candidate for Governor, and to be incontinently dropped to earth at the moment of his greatest existation, a poor object of amusement on the one hand and of sympathy on the other. Fenton's followers were to be stripped of all political plummed out of the political regiment. Every man of high or low degree that stood in the way of the leaders of the new regime was to be set admit or "whistled down law who a prey to fortune." Then surface, of the most of the composed of moure of these newly battized political regiment of these helps and moderate obstracter, composed of memory of these newly battized political regiments and of the rest who have been accomplished, with the exception of the last—the most important of all—to write the organization has been secured. Fenton ingioriously defeated and no one carse to know Mile these great events nave been accomplished, with the exception of the last—the most important of all—to with the organization has been secured. Fenton ingioriously defeated and no one carse to know where he DOWN TO THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT KNEW WHEN HE APPOINTED MURPHY.

Let us take a brief political survey of the State, and then see the position of local politics here in our own city. President Grant, when he nominated Collector Murphy as the political administrative leader in this State, knew perfectly well the situates. He knew that Mr. Murphy had not been always a republican true to the party. He knew that he was one of the engineers in the movement designed to break up the republican party and form a conservative fusion

rich the democrates at the Philadelphia Convention. If a there has was considerated with the Convention of the theory where their political defeats in this State. He knew that Murphy had deserted the republicans in 13°6 and had gone for Hoffman and Pruyn, the candidates of the Taniman's West-Raymond coalition. He knew that Charles and the Convention of the Philadelphia of the Convention of the Philadelphia of the Convention of the Philadelphia of the Philadelphi

matters that the boyal League was called for last Thorsday and was extensively adversived. On ordinary occasions of a State election such a call would oring together 600 or 800 of the logistics, with carnestness and money in profusion, but on this occasions there were only about forty members present, a majority of whom were bent on mischief. It had been given out that a movement would be made to give respectability and character to the talked of combination with the John Real-O'Brien democracy, and Isaac H. Balley, one of the most malignant opponents of democracy was relied on to introduce and advocate the proposition. But when they assembled Colonel Thomas E. Van Buren, one of the oldest and most pronounced of the Leaguers rose and made a veterment, scatching and cloquent speech in opposition to the scheme. He pointed out the fact that O'Brien in the Twenty-first ward, Fox in the First, Morrissey in his district, and others of the John Real democracy had been the conspicuous leaders in repeating and counting in the city of New York; that the papers and teemed with democrations of these men for their frauds at the ballot box. The republican party, claiming to be the party of purity and reform at the elections, which is the papers and teemed with democracy that yet all post opposed to building a good citizens they though be opposed to building a good citizens they though be opposed to building a good citizens they though be opposed to building and that negotiating and encouraging such men as joulitical leaders polluted the very name of politics. He said, if we are to lose the election, let us lose it like decent men, and save our character and credit for the future. If defeat is to come, let us be able to say that "all is lost but honor." We do not protess to give the exact words of General Van Buren's speech, but the foregoing is the substance of his maniy and high-spirited appeal. The result was that Mr. Baley contented himself with the moderate statement that an election was at hand; that they need from the

good cause for rejoicing at the result of their deliberations?

ARTICLE NO. 1.

These two points of agreement between the high contracting parties we will consider under their heads as articles No. 1 and No. 2.

ARTICLE 1.—The executive committee of the republican organization of this county will meet on Monday next to call conventions to nominate candidates for county and local offices. Before the county convention will come up for consideration article No. 1—the endorsement of candidates of the John Real democracy or some movement looking to a coalition with them. This county convention will be engineered in certain districts by Custom House officers and in others by independent men who have aiways been true to the republican party, and as a general thing not subject to be controlled or influenced by patronage. Murphy answers that he has the game in his own hands. With those in the custom House and those he can put there he thinks he has entire control. He threatens vengeance on all who are not disposed to follow his lead. He now means to get even with

tion that was so successfully adopted in the State Convention, and all who are not prepared to submit to the new order of things are to be mercliessly put to the sword. This is the happy and self-satisfied Murphy view of the situation. On the other hand, the old leaders sympathize with the views expressed by General Van Buren, and are determined that the integrity of the party-shail be maintained and straight noninations made. It is supposed that Collector Murphy, who is new to political management, may overestimate insistreagth, and that he will find it no easy task to perform it all of what he has promised. The republican nominating convention promises to be an interesting field for the lovers of harmony and political brotherhood.

ARTICLE NO. 2—AN INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

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ARTICLE NO. 2—AN INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

This involves the carrying out by Judge Woodruff of the bargain which has been made that he shall appoint democrats of the O'Brien-Morrissey-John Real order to conserve the purity of elections under the United States act referred to. We can best fluistrate what Judge Woodruff is likely to do by a dialogue between a Murphyite and a gentleman who was supposed to have "influence" with Judge Woodruff. The Murphyite waited on this gentleman—whom we will call Smith—to "see" Judge Woodruff on the subject. The dialogue proceded somewhat as follows:—

MURPHYITE—Won't you sound Judge Woodruff to see if it's all right about those commissioners to conduct the elections? If he does the right thing we can have both commissioners.

SMITH—How so?

somewhat as follows:—

MUNPHYITE—Won't you sound Judge Woodru ft to see if it's all right about those commissioners to to see if it's all right about those commissioners.

BAITH—How so?

MUNPHYITE—Don't you see the law gives the republicans one any how, and if he appoints a list of democrats made out by O'Brien and Morrissey they will be all in our interest and against Hoffman on the State ticket; and they have promised to give us the benefit of all their plans and experience in getting in and counting votes. So, you see, if the budge does the square thing by us we can have the benefit of all the cheating on our side.

SMITH—Has Judge Woodruff agreed to this?

MUNPHYITE—That's what I want to find out. I suppose ae would do that much for his party.

SMITH—Well, if he has agreed to do this, i am very much mistaken in the man. Judge Woodruff is a good party man, but he is very honest, strict and upright. I don't think he will do a palpable wrong, as a man or as a judge, at any one's dictation. The law says he is to appoint two citizens, residents of the district or precinct, who are to attend and supervise the registration and voting. Now, this seems to mean that both political parties shall be represented in these appointments; if it don't mean that is don't mean anything. Of course the republican party will be represented, and when he comes to consider the democratic party he will not probably think himself justified in appointing a republican for that side also; or a bogus, fraudulent democrat, in the interest of the republican party, which would mean the same thing. You must remember Woodruff is to act as a judge in this matter, if there was a law that said that the judge should appoint, in Hitgation before him, two citizens to settle the question in dispute—one for each party to the controversy—would it not be considered a pretty bad administration of justice for him to appoint two persons openly or covertly in the interest of the plaintiff alone? You must remember, too, that the reputation of the judiciary i

MURPHYTTE, looking very blank—He must be ad—d pretty judge not to do whatever the part wants him.

It remains to be seen whether the party of the name of Smith is right in his judgment of Judge Woodruff's character for honesty and official integrity, or the expectation of the Morrissey gang be

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The policy of the leaders of the democracy in the city appears to be to do their work for the present quietly and to defer their nonimations to a late day, when they can make their campaign "snort, sharp and decisive." Boss Tweed is gone on an excursion and will not return for a week yet. Of course there will be no movement towards nonimations and decisive." Boss Tweed is gone on an excursion and will not return for a week yet. Of course there will be no movement towards nominations tilt he returns. The Democratic State Committee met at the St. Kicholas Hotel on Friday last and organized the State campaign. They sat with closed doors for five hours, the same length of time occupied by Morrissey, O'Brien and Murphy in high council in the Custom House. We suppose this is to be the duration in the future of all political councils. It was announced that an executive committee had been appointed to hold continuous sessions at the rooms engaged by the committee, in the St. Nicholas, consisting of the following:—Lleulennant Governor Beach, chairman; Samuel J. Tilden, Peter B. Sweeny, George Magee and Henry A. Richmond. Upon these gentiemen will devoive the executive direction of the campaign, and they will be in constant attendance at the committee rooms. Next week the democratic forces will be moving, and the contest will wax warmer and grow more interesting as we approach the day of action. The only important political event on the democratic side during the past week has been the withdrawai of Judge Shandley from the candidacy for Sheriff. Sooner than is the means of distinct or discord in the ranks, and in orde, to secure union and harmony, he has handsomely and magnanimously withdrawn from the contest, virtuality leaving the field to Judge Brennan, who will undoubtedly be our next Sheriff.

Colored Republican Clubs.

clubs throughout this city and Brookivn is rapidly being formed, and the colored men now evidently begin to know that they are an indispensable element to the republican party of this State. The nomination of the republican State ticket for Governor at the Saratoga convention has unexceptionably met the approval of the entire colored population. The colored voters of the Eighth ward number about The colored voters of the Eighth ward number about 1,500, exceeding that of any other ward of colored voters. The Eighth ward runs from Canal street to Eleecker, including all the cross streets from Broadway to Varick street. The principal streets containing colored folks are the following: Crand, Prince, Houston, Wooster, Sullivan, Thompson, Spring and Varick streets. The west side of Laurens street, which has been recently deposits for son, Spring and Varick streets. The west side of Laurens street, which has been recently demolished and torn down in consequence of the widening of it, formerly had a population of about 60 colored per-sons, of whom 350 were voters. All the different clubs of the Assembly districts have secured their hails for assembling, and are earnest in their politi-cal movements.

THE NEGRO MURDED

A Shocking Tragedy-The Murdered Man's Daughter Awaiting Her Nuptials When the News of Her Father's Death Arrived.

In the case of Walter Johnson, the colored man who, on Friday night, was fatally shot by his sable adversary, Frank Thomas, during a slight quarrel between them on the sidewalk, in front of premises No. 511 Broome street, as already reported in the Herald, Dr. Shine announced that, in consequence of the absence from the city of Coroner Flynn, the investigation would not take place till Wednesday next. The doctor, however, said he would make a post-mortem examination on the body of Johnson, and empannel a Jury to view the remains, so that the funeral ceremonies might not be delayed. Late on Friday night Coroner Keenan, on being applied to, gave permission for the removal of Johnson's body from the station house to 13 Minetta street.

Captain McDermott, of the Eighth precinct, has the prisoner (Thomas) and all the witnesses to the fatal affray at the station house, where they will be detained to await the result of the official investigation. "Cnurchy," the important witness who disappeared soon after the fatal shot was fired, was subsequently secured by Captain McDermott.

Johnson, the deceased, a very respectable man, and well known in the Eighth ward, was a waiter, in the employ of the Americus Cub, at their headquarters in Greenwich, Coun. On Friday evening a daugner of deceased was to have been married, and at the time of his death the family was anxiously awaiting his presence so that the ceremony could be proceeded with. The murder being announced those friends and relations of Miss Johnson who had been invited and were present to witness the marriage were instantly overwhelmed with grief at the hortble event, and the marriage ceremonies were indefinitely postponed.

Thomas, the murderer, arrived from Canada not long since, and was but slightly known to the police of this city. No. 511 Broome street, as already reported in the

The Assault on Alderman Healy-A "Lawyer" Wielding the Knife-The Man of Briefs in Trouble.

On the night of the 30th of July last, Assistant Alderman Michael Healey, of the Thirteenth ward, residing at No. 10 Willett street, was in the "Woodbine" saloon, corner of Thirteenth street and Sixth onner saloon, corner of friends enjoying a bottle of wine. Among the parties in the place was Samuel B. Hingenbotham, a lawyer, having an office at No. 45 Exchange place, who had some difficulty with the Alderman and left the place in no gentle humor. He returned in a short time, and, finding the Alderman sated at a table with his friends, enjoying themselves, approached and struck him a blow on the left side of the neck, from which the blood flowed in such a manner that it was feared the wound was mortal. After committing the assault Hingenbotham hurriedly left the saloon, and the wounded Alderman was conveyed to a drug store, where medical aid was summoned and the wound dressed. On Friday afternoon the Alderman appeared before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and made affidavit that, on the night of July 30, Hingenbotham stabbed him in the left slide of the neck with a dagger. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Sergeant McComb, of the Court squad, who despatched officer Kelly after the assaliant. He was arrested yesterday morning at his office, and upon being arraigned before Justice Cox gave bonds in the sum of \$1,500 to appear and answer at the General Sessions. avenne, with a party of friends enjoying a bottle of

PARIS FASHIONS.

The Dress of the Pariod-Sombre Colors-The The atres and the Tuilcries-Rather Kiss Bismarck Than Call Napoleon Franchman-Flight of the Empress-The Prince Imperial's Exclamation—The Mother and Her Child-Princess Mathilde-Destruction of Imperial Emblems - Paniers, Costumes and Colora

A large proportion of your readers will be greatly stonished at the continuance of the fashion cor respondence from Paris under existing circumstances but those who have read this column for some time may remember my solemn assurance that as long a ramparts I would not abandon her or throw conferred on me in her palmy days. Be-sides, there is no denying that the fashions and the government in France are equally addicted to a love of change. I should not be at all surprised if the wardrobe of the State were found to contain different forms of constitutions which the world has never yet heard of—shapes of rule which admit of being cast off every Saturday night and adopted fresh every Sunday morning. Such a state of things would necessarily require the continual supervision

In the same way as Vicomte Clary has remained faithful to the ex-Imperial Prince, Mme. Lebreto to the Empress, several generals to the Emperor, and Marfori to the ex-Queen of Spain, thus will your fated Guy show the world an example of constancy, entertaining a secret hope, however, that he will not be picked up dead, as was the aide-de-camp of lay stiff on the field of Sedan, in fine gray trousers and light havannah gloves! No; there is a time for full dress, and time for no full dress at all. As an nounced in my last letter, Fashion has transformed the styles entirely. Paris, being no longer fighting men, it has been decreed that every hving being should adopt attire that is appropriate for the emergency. Consequently the few ladies met are all in black; the tenacious Breton, noisy Picard, hot, bumptious Provençal, irrepressible Parisian and resigned Alsatian are armed with bayonets, knives, revolvers and rides. They all wear a blue or white let patch somewhere; nothing but a slanting strip of the same is often seen on the upper arm or breast. weapons over to Prussia or surrendered as long as she keeps the diplomatic corps around her. In her Mr. Washburne, Lord Lyons, the M. M. Olozaga and Nigra. Mr. Washburne especially is being favored

Nigra. Mr. Washburne especially is being favored with long-tailed manifestations, for he is America's grand voice—the voice that speaks out for liberty and peace, while the beligerents are turning the land into a field of blood and England's Queen enjoys her drives and cricket matches serenely.

Meanwhile that class of women called by the Puritanic "Daughters of Fashion" have all turned heroines, and show an example of trustid exertion and bold resolution. Despised actresses have thrown off all their tinsel to put on plain black cashmere suits and the hospital apron, rendered most gorgeous atbold resolution. Despised actresses have thrown of all their tinsel to put on piain black cashmere suits and the hospital apron, rendered most gorgeous attre by a scarlet cross on their bosoms. They have converted the crush room of their theatres into ambulances; the Tuileries palace, public gardens and squares are all hospitals, open spaces being covered with sheds and peopled by all who will conquer "through suffering and being strong." We are reminded of what Louis XIV, said to Lord Staire before the battle of Denaim—"England knows all about my military forces, but nothing about the soul of my mation." And Villars conquered at Denain. The so-called daughters of fashion, in what was my own circle, are overwhelmed with shame at the losses sustained by the French army; their better feelings are in open revolt, their patriotism is indignant, taelr cry is, "Revenge for the insulted women of the provinces!" As to daughters who have never been iashionable, even spinsters, their hate of Napoleon III, knows no bounds, and in the blindness of their rage for the man who was not known to encourage single femates at court they exclaim:—

encourage single females at court they exclaim:—

"Oh! I'd rather give Bismarck a kiss than call the Emperor a Frenchman!"

The question is, would Count Bismarck care for a kiss just now? Is he not in too great a nurry to get under the walls of Paris? History will tell, and what a tale this goddess will unfold of the past short week! The battle and capitulation of Sedan; the fall of the empire; the proclamation of the republic; the march of the Prussian army on Paris; the flight of an Empress attended by one servant; her unexpected arrival at Hastings in so simple a garb that when she stood under the entrance of the hotel in which her son occupied the best rooms and the gentleman who was with her (M. de Lesseps) led the way, all the waiters and the proprietors thought she was a French Sister of Mercy coming to beg for one of the convents. This secrecy will not astonish posterity. It was the disgaise of a mother in search of her son, of a boy improvidently conveyed from battle field to outle field, pursued by reverses and defeats, betrayed by fortune, deprived of sleep and naunted by frightful visions of all the corpses he had seen stretched over miles of ground.

It is reported of this unfortunate youth that when the Governor of Namur, Comte de Balliet, informed him of the loss of the battle of Sedan and of the ne-

Stretched over miles of ground.

It is reported of this unfortunate youth that when the Governor of Namur, Comte de Salliet, informed him of the loss of the battle of Sedan and of the necessity of his flying to England the Prince bowed his weary head and after a moment's silence replied. "Well, all these troubles are nothing if France remain whole." But a moment after he asked to be left alone, and, childlike, folding his arms on the table, pillowed his face in them and sobbed aloud. The meeting between Eugenie and her son can be fancied and how each read the changes on the other's cheek. However, as they stood, they were mother and son, both wronged, but togeth r.

As to the flight of Princess Mathilde, a great many rumors have circulated. The correct version is that two raliway cars full to her luggage and papers were stopped at Dieppe and returned to Parrs, where they were searched. Alexander Dumas, Jr., has written in the journals to say he is quite sure that the Princess left a good deal more behind her in Paris than she could ever carry away. He meant of course to impress on the public that she had been a liberal patroness of the arts and a charitable donor; but, I inquire, where did the wealth come from which she did leave behind, and also how did slie manage to have the missing pictures at the Louvre in her luggage? Granting she had nothing to do with the packing of those raliway cars—and I am almost confident she did not—how is it that these pictures were traced to have been taken from the public galleries by M. de Nieuwerkerke, whose lusson with the packing of those raliway cars—and I am almost confident she did not—how is it that these pictures were traced to have been taken from the public galleries by M. de Nieuwerkerke, whose lusson with the Princess in on mystery to any one in what was high life a few weeks ago; very low though just now. I am not quite of A. Dumas, Jr.'s opinion that there was nothing wrong in Princess Mathilde's boxes; it is the wrong box all over, I should say.

one of the most amusing features of this republic (as long as the Prussians are no nearer than Complegue a man may contemplate amusing features) was the annihilation of all the imperial emblems and contemplate amusing features. Complegae a man may contemplate amusing features; was the annihilation of all the imperial emblems and coats-of-arms on the stores of milliners, embroiderers and makers of uniform liveres. Down came the eagles with fluria francese, in the Rue de in Paix one of the first rate lingeres stood in mute distress and ruffles while these traces of tyranny were being wrenched off their claws and nails. "My coat, my coat, my coat-of-arms!" she cried, wringing her hands in distress; and she added, very logically, "As if the eagles had done all the harm. You made the empire, and you are pulling it down; but you have not ceased to be yourselves!" What a profound lesson this from a milliner! Overlooking the insinuation that the people were pulling down the empire because twisting off her imperial sign outside, how true it is that the French war against names and remain—the French. They are equally handy at all undertakings, whether it be the improvisation of a republic or the destruction of an emperor; but the latter is decidedly the most novel and pleasing. On the day all the "parrots" and "geese" were effaced from the façades of tailoring establishments a very cutting remark was made on the quiet way Napoleon gave up his sword. "He has been a great actor," said one blouse to another; "but not up to Mélingue at the Porte St. Martin, whenever he gives his sword up in a dra ma he first snaps the blade in two."

Two other comments on Cæsar also reached my attentive ear in the course of my strolls. "What do you really think of the man?" asked a gentieman in specs of his friend. "It hink," answered the party spoken to, "what was thought of Tiberius; he was a very honest man unless he was a monster."

As opinions thus differ on politics I will now turn to another fali—that of paniers; they are by no means indispensable, and I suppose it is because Parisians do not any longer approve of invaded circumference.

Before the railway line was cut between Paris and

means indispensable, and I suppose it is because Parisians do not any longer approve of invaded circumference.

Before the railway line was cut between Paris and London I examined some very pretty fall costumes for Brighton, nearly all tarian, to be worn over founced silk under petticosts. A very stylish dress was made of white flaunci cioth of the finest texture, and covered with white cambric plisses. There were two cambric flounces also round the under petticost. The bonnet to be worn with this was a pearl gray, low crowned gentleman's hat, having a green and white plume on one side. The tartan suits are pretuest in the drab shades bordered with white, and fringed with drab and white. They are made with a loose placket, sit up the wasts behind and under the sleeves, which are wide pagodas.

Velvet under petticoats have been worn all the summer—black, marcon, lapis-lazuli, vloiet and blue; these same shades will prevail all winter under cashmere and crépe de cnine.

The newest color for Irish poplins is the "Gallic cock," a kind of golden chesnut, with black glais shot through. It is a good fighting color, and when worn with a green velvet hat and scarlet aigrette by a belie whose hau is of the Titian glow, I say this is

an invincible attempt at killing. Skirts are worn in three different styles—the half and half, neither long nor short; the short, for outdoor wear, and the train, for full dress. Gimp is much used on manules and loose jackets, as much as velver in fact; it is the rich ornamental gimp figuring flowers, wreaths and even fruit in thick corded black silk. It is used as applique also, instead of elaborate braiding. As black is so very much worn fruitings of two different kinds of crepe have been adopted for platitings and ruche, the real crèpe and crèpe lisse intxed. A number of bouillonnés are also made of black tuile and black crèpe lisse alternately.

Hasques, revers and cuffs are covered with gimp.

These were the last fashions edicted before the empire and cressmakers shut up shop. In my next I will forward an account of the watering places, from which my fair friends correspond, as, with the exception of Miles. Imperia and Dominique, all have crowded to the coasts of France facing the English channel. The aspect of the first Prussian helmet in those very full localities will be a signal for all to cross to Newhaven, Brighton or Dover.

FASHIONABLE DIVORCE CASE.

Remance of Foreign Travel—Plaintiff the Daugh ter of Horatio King, ex-Assistant Postmaster General-Defendant a Chief Engineer in the United States Navy-History of the Case.

The evidence in the cross divorce case of Lawton vs. Lawton was concluded in Indianapolis on the 29th ultimo, and the arguments of counsel comof Mr. Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaste General under Buchanan; the defendant is one of counsel in the case are Lieutenant Governor Cumback, Mr. William Wallace, General Benjamin Harrison and Senator Hendricks. The character of the case will be understood from the arguments of

GOVERNOR CHMRACK'S ARGUMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

The plaintiff in this case sues for a divorce on the husband to provide for her a support sultable to her condition in life. We have proved the first charge condition in life. We have proved the first charge beyond question. It is not necessary, as our Supreme Court has decided, in 6 Ind. p. 105, that physical violence must be proved to sustain the charge of extreme crueity. Conduct producing laceration of feelings, cold neglect, if continued for any leagth of time, has been held to be enough. Was the defendant cruel to the plaintiff in this sense? These parties were married in February, 1862; the detendant was in the war, in a high position in the navy of the United States, his position being that of Chief engineer. At the time of the marriage he had properly worth \$25,000, and was receiving pay at the rate of \$3,400 per annum. After the marriage he went to Boston, where he was stationed. He gave no time to a bridal trip or to those social enjoyments which usually attend. He sought a eneap boarding house in that city, where he remained several months. In the summer of 1862 she removed to her father's house. Upon this point, however, there is a conflict of evidence. Here was the beginning of his neglect. From her father's she wrote him a letter, which he answered in such a manner that produced most violent grief and induced a spell of sickness from which she did not recover for weeks. This letter she destroyed as soon as she read it. She was about to give birth to a child. He was notified of her condition, but remained away from her and never went until a despatch from his own sister summoned him to the bedside of his wife. He remained a few days after the birth of his child and then returned to his post. When her babe was a few weeks old he directed her to come to Philadelphia, accompanied by no one but her colored nurse. They took boarding at the La Pierre House. After living together in Philadelphia for a time he persuaded her to return to her father's house. It is proved by the testimony of Mrs. Van Kirk, Mrs. Wesster and others that in his demeanor towards his wife he treated her with studied neglect. They give one instance of his conduct at a sanitary fair in beyond question. It is not necessary, as our Su-preme Court has decided, in 6 Ind. p. 105, (Here counsel for defendant assured the Court that

(Here counsel for defendant assured the Court that no such claim would be made in argument.)
The defendant has produced and read in evidence many of her letters. We are obliged to them for reading them. It supplies evidence for her. They show him to be mean and niggardly in his provision for his wife's wants, and that whatever attention and comfort she received and enjoyed in a foreign land came to her on account of her own personal accomplishments, and were bestowed by her own friends. Madame Pouceaux was her friend and did not know the defendant, and at her house she found comfortable quarters and polite society, solely on account of her own native good qualities. During all this time she was writing him letters at the rate account of her own native good quaities. During all this time she was writing him letters at the rate of one per week. In all her letters she spoke cheerfully, and dwelt upon the pleasure site expected to enjoy when she, her husband and child, should return to America and occupy a home of their own. Sne speaks of the progress of the cluid, and sends him its photograph with her own, and begs him so to arrange affairs that he can return speedily to his family. His responses to these gentle missives are all cold and formal. All his coldness and cruelty to her had not diminished her affection for him. He had cruelly deceived her as to his means and the amount of his sharry, and compelled her to stint herself when there was no necessity for it. In a purely selfash spirit he wrote her once:—"I have had the cholera morbus, and am very sorry that you or my mother are not here to nurse me."

When he returned to the United States he spent a month in New York before taking passage for Europe to join his wife and child. Prompted by the same spirit of economy he selects the last and cheapest steamer, and takes passage for France, via London. He arrived in London September 24, 1867. He writes to his wife in Paris on that day, telling her he nitended to stay a few days in London to "see the sights." This is the conduct of the tender hearted father and affectionate husband, who has been separated from his family three years.

the sights." This is the conduct of the hearted father and affectionate husband, a been separated from his family three Instead of rushing to the embraces expectant wife, he must needs tal London to "see the sights," a he was within twelve hours' ri he was within twelve hours' ride of the dearest objects of earthly affection. She answers and tells him to remain a few days if he desires to. He remains in London nine days, and never so much as writes another letter. On the 4th of October he arrives at Paris. And he does not go to Paris by the direct route. It seems that he had bought a through tacket by a roundabout way, and he must needs save his money and travel the distance, no matter how far.

direct route. It seems that he had bought a through ticket by a roundsbout way, and he must needs save his money and travel the distance, no matter how far.

Now, what becomes of their projected trip? He informs her that she cannot accompany him on the train, for her and the child would be troublesome! He does not wish her for his guide, although she had spent years in study to accomplish herself its accompany him. They remained in Paris two days, and went thence to Geneva. There, in, the presence of strangers. he is heard to curse and damin his wife, because she stood at the door too long with some of her friends! She is overwheimed and terrified at his violence, and attempted to ring the bell to call assistance. He then left her and started on his European tour alone. All these facts he admitted to her brother (Mr. King), who has testified as a witness in this case. He left her in a strange land without protectors, without saying when he would return, and just after he had cursed her. There was then no hope for her that he would ever love her again. She had no hope of future happiness with him, or for his child with him. The charge of cruelty, we claim, is sustained beyond question.

They say she is not a resident of Indiana. We prove that she has been in Indiana more than a year before her petition was fied. She fied from him who never provided her with a home. When he abandoned her in Geneva she came to Indiana. They say she abandoned him. There is no evidence to support it. He asks this Court to give him the custedy of the child, but he fails to show that he has made any provision for its keeping. He is here pursuing a malictous and vindictive defence, introducing his wife letters in evidence, and trying to throw discredit upon her character. They make some baseless charges concerning her and Count Schulenberry; yet the witness who testified to all this, Miss Nettle Lawton, also herself the defendant's sister, always sends her regards to this same Count Schulenberry; yet the witness who testified to all th

during the European tour of Mrs. Lawton, and proceeded:

In some of her letters she speaks of having delightful apartments, to which she would not be ashamed to invite a queen or an emperor. The whole correspondence shows that these parties entertained the strongest affection for each other during their separation. Miss Lawton, the defendant's sister, was with the plaintiff much of the time in Europe, and she corroborates leiters as to the comfortable situation of the plantiff while there. Her brother also was with ner a good portion of the time. Nothing has been or can be shown of unkindness up to this time.

He returned on four months' leave of absence, stayed in New York a few weeks, visiting his relatives, and salied for Europe to meet his wife, notifying her of his arrival. In answer to his letter from London she wrote to him ware to go and what to see in the great city, and after remaining there a rew day went to Paris via Boniogne. Up to this time no cause for divorce is shown. What that been done before was forgotten, if anything has been done which could have justified the interference of a Court. What craefly have they shown in all their previous life? Nothing, After this what do time prover one single rude and impatient remark. It seems she had promised to meet him in the half of the footel in five minutes, but had kept him waiting more than an hour. Upon her coming he asked her why she had delayed. She answered that she had been with her friends. His reply was "D—n your friends." This is all that has been proven, and nothing eits has been attempted. A Mrs. Upton swears he refused to allow his wife and child to accompany him on the tour. The Court will remember this is the same woman who advised the plaintiff to leave her husband to meet him his from an ontion meet her husband according to her promise. There was no hardship in his refusal to meet her husband in Rome and accompany him on his travels from that point. This is all that is shown. No continued cruel treatment is proved, and you cannot mife

changed until he found her a changed wife in Europe.

I come now to the question as to the custody of this child. The Court will use its sound discretion. Let her keep the little girl, but let it be so kept that this father and his friends shall have access to it at all times. The cruellest thing in all her conduct is the persistence with which she has refused him for over a year all access to his little daugnter. During its tender years let her stay with her mother, and while you charge the father with her support and maingenance, give him the privilege of seeing her as often as he likes. He desires that your Honor shall make a liberal provision, at his expense, for the question of an allowance to the wife, if she is in fault, if she has wifully deserted her husband, she is not entitled to alimony. General Harrison will follow for the defence.

General Harrison spoke for nearly three hours, concluding his argument at 6 o'clock. Senator Hendricks said he had wished to continue the discussion at once, but as the hour was late he would ask the Court to adjourn till morning.

The Court then adjourned.

DOING THE MAGNIFICENT.

Steamship Ville de Paris-General Wade Hampton Said to be the Consiguee.

As the baggage belonging to the passengers of the transatiantic steamship Ville de Paris was being disembarked, on Wednesday last, two Custom House inspectors, Rabineau and Sparks, who were placed in charge of the vessel, perceived that the stew-ardess of the ship was intently watching a large black trunk, bearing neither name nor address.

After all the other boxes and baggage had been

After all the other boxes and baggage had been removed she came out on deck and demanded this one as being hers, and containing some articles of clothing beionging to her daugnier. The inspectors asked her to open the trunk in the usual way for examination, and on looking into it they found it contained a large quantity of silks and satins and other property, which aroused the suspicion in their minds that something was wrong. Inquiries were made as to the position the stewardess' daughter occupied, and it was established to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that it did not warrant her in possessing or using for her own personal use the splendid articles contained in the trunk. The stewardess was threatened with imprisonment for sauggling and she then admitted that the goods did not belong either to herself or her daughter. She said the goods were purchased in France at the instance of General Wade hampton, late of the rebel army, and that she was to deliver them to a Mr. Baxter, whose address she refused, who acted in New York as an agent for General Hampton.

The contents of the trunk were two black slik and two blue satin dresses, with wrappers and trimmings to match, of ladies' underestating

The concents of the trunk were two black slik and two blue satin dresses, with wrappers and trimmings to match, of the most costly description; a large quantity of ladies' under-ciothing, marked with the initials, "F. A. H.;" some ladies' hats, as worn in Parls, and several pairs of rich kid gloves, the whole valued at about \$1,000.

It transpired that the initials on the underclothing were those of one of General Hampton's daughters. The steamship company have agreed to discharge this woman on account of this circumstance, and the inspectors have seized the goods.

THE "CRAND ROUNDSMEN" ACOLISHED.

The Police Commissioners yesterday transferred about half of the special roundsmen back to precincts, and on Monday will complete the good work of reformation. The Board has certainly given the system of ununiformed roundsmen a fair trial, and thas proved a most disastrous failure and one that they will not likely adopt again in the discipline of the force. The names of those transferred yester-

it has proved a most disastrous failure and one that they will not likely adopt again in the discipline of the force. The names of those transferred yesterday are, John K. Dowdican to Eighth precinct, Edward J. McGloin to Sixtà, John Nash. Fourth; John Ryan, Twenty-eighth: M. H. Swift, Eighteenth; B. Kinney, Twenty-seventh; George L. Suitc, Twentieth; J. K. Groo, Second; J. B. Afkens, Ninth.

Sergeant Bumstead was transferred from the Eighth to the Ninth precinct; officers McQuade, Twentieth, and James Casey, Twenty-second, were dismissed from the force.

The following patroimen were transferred and made roundsmen:—William Ross, Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth to Twenty-ninth precinct; L. Hubburd, Sixteenth to Sixteenth to First; R. P. Rogers, Second to Second; M. M. Fianagan, Third to Third: P. McNally, Fifth to Fifth; Peter Medy, Sixth to Sixth; M. Pettit, Seventh to Eleventh; W. H. Lines, Thirteenth to Eighth; D. J. Cronin, Tenth to Tenth; James McDonald, Eleventh to Eleventh; W. H. Lines, Thirteenth to Thirteenth; J. Morris, Fourteenth; William Murray, Ninth to Sixteenth; T. R. Jones, Eighteenth to Seventeenth: Whilmm M. Sudon. Eighteenth to Eighteenth: P. Murphy, Twenty-third to Twenty-third.

THE TICKET SPECULATORS.

A Theatrical Manager Don't Want Them

About—Why He Doesn't.
Mr. Augustin Daly, the proprietor of the Fifth
Avenue theatre, has sent a protest to the Beard of Aldermen against the passage of the new ordinance licensing theatre ticket speculators. He gives as his reasons for opposing the ordinance that the spechis reasons for opposing the ordinance that the spoculators are always an annoyance to the public who visit the theatres, and that they compel regular patrons to pay a higher price than they would have to pay at the box offices for seats. Mr. Daly states the the managers will be as much as ever at the mer worf the "nuisances" if the ordinance is passed, as the "resort to all sorts of dodges to buy tokets, witho obeing known as speculators. They often, he says, send servant girls, clerks, and oftentimes highly respectable, well dressed ladies to buy the tickets. They not only, by this means, control the best seats in the house, but makes everybody who wants one of them pay whatever extoruonate price best seats in the house, but makes everybody who wants one of them pay whatever extortionate price they see fit to exact. Mr. Daly thinks the public are opposed to the speculators, and that in remsing to allow them to swindle every person who goes to a theatre and who is placed at their mercy the Board will be doing a laudable act.

Lieutenant R. D. Hite boock and assistant Surgeon H. T. Lowe have been ordered to the Atlantic feet. First Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar and Second Assistant William E. Sibley have been ordered to iron-clad duty at Key West; Second Assistant Engineer F. C. Birchard to the Congress. Captain W. N. Jeffers has been detached as member of the Examining Board and ordered to duty at the Department; Lieutenant Commander L. J. Nuile from Signal duty and placed on sick leave; Lieutenant Commander W. H. Brice from the receiving ship at Philadelphia and ordered to iron-old daty at Key West